

ARCHBISHOP AND DELEGATE.

FATHER CONNOLLY DISCUSSES THEIR RELATIONS.

HE SAYS THAT THE HEAD OF THIS ARCHDIOCESE IS NOT HOSTILE TO MONSIGNOR SATOLI AND QUOTES FROM LETTERS TO PROVE IT.

Monsignor Satoli, the Apostolic Delegate, who has been invited to visit the Archdiocese of New-York by Archbishop Corrigan, whose guest he will be during his stay here, will leave Washington at 8 o'clock to-morrow, in company of the Rev. Dr. Hector Papl, secretary of the congregation, and on Tuesday, the Feast of the Assumption, he will celebrate the Pontifical mass in the Cathedral, at 10 o'clock, and Archbishop Corrigan will preside. Although many prominent members of the Cathedral parish and of other Catholic parishes in the city are now out of town, it is expected that there will be an overflowing congregation on that day in the big marble building in Fifth-ave. On Tuesday evening there will be a reception, given by the Archbishop and priests, at the Archbishop's home, in honor of the Delegate, at which no laymen will be present. If Monsignor Satoli stays long enough the Catholic Club will also organize a reception in his honor.

A reporter of The Tribune tried to see Archbishop Corrigan yesterday, but was referred to his secretary, the Rev. J. N. Connolly. Father Connolly was asked if he had anything to say in reply to the statement in the Tribune by Monsignor Ducey concerning Monsignor Satoli's visit, and touching also upon many other features of the controversy between the head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New-York and the Papal Delegates.

"I do not know such a person as Monsignor Ducey," said he. "There is a Father Ducey. Perhaps it is he whom you mean?"

The reporter directed his attention to the statement upon which Monsignor Ducey commented contemptuously, that the Apostolic Delegate had been invited to New-York to "show his papers," which Monsignor Ducey said must "no doubt be a source of pain to the ecclesiastical authorities of this archdiocese, who certainly have enough good breeding to reject and condemn so base a statement."

"Why," said Father Connolly, "this is a most absurd charge. Wherever or however it originated I do not know. To say that the Archbishop was opposed to the coming to America of the Apostolic Delegate is simply untrue. On the contrary, Archbishop Corrigan is the only bishop in the United States, so far as I have appeared in public, who has written a pastoral letter to his clergy in connection with the appointment. He wrote it on the Feast of St. Peter, January 18, of this year, and it was read in all the churches of the archdiocese, and here is an extract from the pastoral: 'Having immediate and universal Episcopal jurisdiction, the Holy Father necessarily has the right of sending his representatives whithersoever he will, and as the welfare of souls may require. Just as the present Holy Father himself was sent to Belgium fifty years ago by Pope Gregory XVI., so Pope Gregory I., 1300 years ago, commissioned St. Vigilius, Bishop of Arles, to represent the Holy See in the territory now covered by the French Republic.'

"There does not seem to be much opposition in that, does there?" continued Father Connolly. "But there is even stronger refutation still of the New-York province, which appears in Latin in the 'Analepsis Ecclesiastica,' an official paper published in Rome, which deals with theology, canon law, liturgy, history, and so on—a sort of review. This letter is signed by Archbishop Corrigan and the Bishops of Rochester, Buffalo, Albany, New-York, Trenton, Syracuse, Brooklyn and Ogdensburg. This is a translation of it:

"Most Holy Father,
"Most auspicious for the Church dawned the day on which Your Holiness completed the fifteenth anniversary of your Episcopate's consecration. The solemn services of thanksgiving to God and the pilgrimages of the faithful to Rome to venerate Your Holiness abundantly testify the universal joy of the Christians."

To the gladness of the faithful we, bishops of the ecclesiastical province of New-York, unite our good wishes both because it is the privilege of children to rejoice in the presence of their father, and because Your Holiness has very recently directed to our country the watchful solicitude of the Supreme Pontiff."

"It is not for us to mention here what Your Holiness did for the defence of the rights of the Church and the strengthening of the faithful in the faith, in saving your residence in Belgium, and when in Paris you discharged the functions of a tutor, inasmuch as the fame of your glorious actions is spread abroad everywhere, and we fail in the power of description, but raised to the government of the universal Church, Pope Ducey, so disposing, Your Holiness submitted with alacrity to more arduous labors, and courageously to a happy termination still more difficult, connecting the two continents."

Thomas, the precise idea of Christian matrimony, the destroying by the celebrated constitution Romano-Pontificia of the seeds of discord, the excommunication of the representatives of Freemasonry, the repression of the papalists, the suppression of Masonry, and finally the solemn condemnation of socialism, that threatened the ruin of the State, form splendid monuments which in the present age admires, and posterity will applaud in history.

"Nor must we pass by in silence the great talents that have accrued to religion and to the

faith from those prudent foresight with which Your Holiness has come to existing relations and established a work, considering the Church and State, the honest efforts of the Church, of difficult accomplishment, and more prolific in good results.

"We, therefore, unite in spirit with the Catholic world, to give thanks to God that for the welfare of your Holiness we have been able to pour forth our best prayers to him that for many years to come we may rejoice in crowning the great works of your Holiness. Your Holiness may wish, we sincerely cherish, we renew our obedience, and sincerely attacked by indubitable proofs, that we will endeavor to walk in your footsteps, that follow in the steps of our teacher and our guide, our Governor and our paternal, and our teaching depart not from the path of truth."

Availing ourselves of this occasion, we also thank Your Holiness for what has been accomplished by the apostolic delegation of the Catholic Church of North America. Who regards pleasure in the highest honor. In entire obedience to Your Holiness we venerate the authority of the Delegate, and will co-operate for the success of his mission. It may promote harmony among bishops, upholding the rights of all and establish still firmer bonds of union with the Holy See.

"May Your Holiness graciously receive these wishes, very small in themselves, but great in the affection that prompts them, and grant to us, private before the throne of Peter, the Apostols."

"That is what," said Father Connolly, "does not favor very much of opposition. Neither does it leave any ground for the foolish report that the Apostolic Delegate is coming to New-York to show his papers. Here is a translation of the Pope's reply, which was forwarded to and received by Archbishop Corrigan:

"'Venit enim propter te: Health and Apostolic Benediction. The letter seems to us to be a masterpiece of art.'

"Meanwhile returning your heartfelt thanks for your abundant gifts, and having lovingly imparted to us most lovingly the Apostolic Benediction to you, venerable brother, to the suffrage of the clergy and to the people intrusted to your care."

"These two communications ought to silence all this foolish talk," said Father Connolly, "and the physical signs of pneumonia are detected, and it persists from that time on to the crisis with but little variation, suddenly falling after the crisis. It appears to be due to the re-entering into the circulation of the corpuscles which have passed out into the alveolar spaces—hence probably the preponderance of pulmonary corpuscles, and, after the crisis, this preponderance ceases. It is also remarked that such increase, when observed, is found in the fully mature and overripe cases rather than in the young ones."

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES

INSECTS IN PHARMACOPAEA.—Not only in industry and art, but in medicine also, insects are now utilized to a considerable extent, and, indeed, to a degree not generally understood by the non-professional. Even cockroaches, dried and powdered, are recognized nowadays as a remedy for dropsy, which consists of a mixture of pure carbolic acid and cresylic acids, and is of a reddish-brown color. Its strong, tarlike odor renders it a not disagreeable deodorant, but its solubility in ordinary water, which is in inverse ratio to the amount of cresylic acid present, is, in a sense, a considerable drawback; it mixes, however, much more readily with hot water, and for all practical purposes the solution thus produced is sufficiently useful. Patients in some cases object to the smell, and in these instances some other disinfectant is, of course, to be resorted to, but this is not the fact with the majority, while its inexpensiveness renders it acceptable in public institutions, offices, railway stations and dwellings, where economy is an object. A refined preparation of the article, known as crystalline carbolic acid, is more expensive, but of much more easy application; it mixes readily with warm water, so that a saturated solution is readily made.

HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTION.—One of the commonest household disinfectants is probably that sold under the name of crude carbolic acid, which consists of a mixture of pure carbolic and cresylic acids, and is of a reddish-brown color. Its strong, tarlike odor renders it a not disagreeable deodorant, but its solubility in ordinary water, which is in inverse ratio to the amount of cresylic acid present, is, in a sense, a considerable drawback; it mixes, however, much more readily with hot water, and for all practical purposes the solution thus produced is sufficiently useful. Patients in some cases object to the smell, and in these instances some other disinfectant is, of course, to be resorted to, but this is not the fact with the majority, while its inexpensiveness renders it acceptable in public institutions, offices, railway stations and dwellings, where economy is an object. A refined preparation of the article, known as crystalline carbolic acid, is more expensive, but of much more easy application; it mixes readily with warm water, so that a saturated solution is readily made.

A QUESTION IN HYGIENE.—The Jewish authorities in Switzerland have obtained the opinions of a large number of distinguished physiologists and veterinary surgeons on the question from a humanitarian and hygienic point of view, respectively of slaughtering animals by the method of breathing. The answers in response to this question have, it appears, been unanimous in the belief that the method in question is not more cruel than is any other—some, indeed, considering it less so. Hygienically, some of the physiologists have urged in its favor the hygienic properties of the meat, while others have argued that the method of breathing—the bloodless longer, and, as they consider, better fed by the stomach and other organs of digestion. It is further urged in this connection that the method of breathing is the least rapidly giving rise to chemical changes resulting in the production of toxic poisons, which, by their repeated action, injure the animal, and, therefore, for this reason, it is to any other but the bloodless method of animals which have been killed by their method of cutting the throat, in which a single gash divides the body in two, that it is necessary to make it necessary that no other lesion be produced in killing the animal otherwise its flesh becomes "tripled," forbidden to be eaten. In regard to the use of this method, it is to be noted that the importance of being certain that the animal is dead before the proper organ for breathing, not the mouth—the larynx, which is the air passage, is banded off with the act of breathing, cannot safely be disregarded. Containing as it does a series of bones called the laryngeal bones, these expose a large surface to the warm blood, and cause the air to be heated and dried before it reaches the lungs. The result is that the proper organ for breathing, not the mouth—the larynx, which is the air passage, is banded off with the act of breathing, cannot safely be disregarded. Containing as it does a series of bones called the laryngeal bones, these expose a large surface to the warm blood, and cause the air to be heated and dried before it reaches the lungs. The result is that the proper organ for breathing, not the mouth—the larynx, which is the air passage, is banded off with the act of breathing, cannot safely be disregarded. Containing as it does a series of bones called the laryngeal bones, these expose a large surface to the warm blood, and cause the air to be heated and dried before it reaches the lungs. 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